

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

DIED.

On the 15th instant, JOHN COOPER, the infant son of JOHN RICKETT, Junior, aged 6 months and 4 days.

On the 15th instant, at the Belgian Legation, No. 9, Bluff, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, ALBERT DE GROOTE, aged 18 years.

At No. 48, Bluff, on the 19th inst., Mrs. F. R. WETMORE, aged 28 years.

Notes of the Week.

Owing to the departure of the American mail so late in the week, and in view of the necessity of reproducing in these columns the interesting matter concerning the Expedition to Formosa which has already appeared in our daily issue, and which many of our readers at a distance would otherwise have no opportunity of seeing, we have been compelled to withhold from our columns to-day much that under ordinary circumstances would have appeared in them.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday evening last, when the following papers were read:—"Has Japanese an affinity with the Aryan languages?" by W. G. Aston, of H. B. M. Legation Yedo: "On the increase of the flora of Japan," by Dr. Savatier of the Arsenal, Yokoska. "A journey in the North-East of Japan" by Captain Blakiston, late R. A.: "Meteorological Tables from observations made in Yokohama from 1863 to 1869 inclusive," by Dr. Hepburn.

OUR article of last week on the Return of the Japanese Students has brought us the following observations from one well qualified to pronounce authoritatively on the subject. The result of the plan now abandoned is much what we expected and dreaded, and we fear that, with the best intentions, and an appreciation on the part of the Japanese of the advantages of an education on Western principles which does them great credit, much money has been wasted, much time lost, and some mischief done. But, as will be learnt from our correspondent's observations, the idea underlying the now abolished plan has been modified only, and will not be abandoned. The Government still intends sending young men home to prosecute their studies. But these students before leaving Japan, must give sufficient evidence of such proficiency as is necessary to make their residence abroad of real advantage to them. This is sound and practical, and will, we trust, be steadily persevered in. Our correspondent writes as follows:—

"Of the many scores of returned students, the large majority, on arriving in Japan, return to their native towns or cities, to visit their parents, relatives or friends. This being over, they return to Tokyo, and wait for something to turn up. Only a few of them endeavour to enter either one of the now excellent Government Colleges, the *Kai Sei Gakko*, or the *Ko Gaku Riō* (Polytechnic or Engineering Schools) and

the reason is mainly this. The immature native youth who has been abroad, feels that the mere fact of his having seen a foreign country raises him far above his fellows who have remained plodding among books at home, and hence does not desire or endeavour to enter one of the Government schools on what the foreign instructors and native officers and students who have remained at home, consider to be only the fair level of competition. The student who, remaining at home, has diligently and under severe pressure of rivalry among earnest equals, during three or four years, pursued severe and thorough studies, laughs to scorn the pretensions of the student who has merely seen foreign countries, while engaged in the primary schools, or has simply learnt a foreign language. Hence it is the severest rebuff to his pride and a keener wound to his disappointment at having been called home to find that though his country relatives may respect him, the students whom he left at home do not. Perhaps on his first leaving Japan, the schools in Tokio were mere primary schools in the highest class of which the phrase-book was the chief text-book, and in which the study of fractions constituted the high-water mark of mathematical progress. These same students return to find that these schools deserve the name of colleges, and that their old classmates, in many cases—though they remained in Japan—have actually outstripped them. The stay-at-homes may not be so fluent in 'conversation,' but in solid learning and intellectual vigour they are a match for those returned from abroad.

To the honour of the native officers of the Education Department, it must be said that though eagerly desirous to secure all students capable of entering the higher classes, no favouritism has been shown in allowing students to obtain entrance into higher classes when unfit to do so. The examinations are left entirely to the foreign professors, who, being still more desirous of getting good material for the higher classes under their charge, have the temptation—if any at all—of giving the very highest number of credits in all examinations of returned students. So far but *one* of all those who studied English abroad has entered the *Kai Sei Gakko*; and he, in the second class.

Only a small proportion of the returned students have secured what they consider proper positions in the Government Civil Service. The larger number are waiting in Tokio or elsewhere, for an opportunity to go abroad again. A few are in mercantile positions. We believe the hope of those who wait to go abroad at Government expense is vain. The Education Department has not abandoned its policy of educating students abroad. It has only reformed it. According to the new regulations issued a year or more ago, the *Mom Bu Sho* will send abroad annually an average of seventy picked students, who will study from four to six years in Europe or America. These students shall have had from three to six years drill under foreign instructors in Japan. The Government could not, in justice to other students, again send abroad those who have once been; for, in the colleges in Tokio, they have now over two hundred well-drilled students who have already finished three years, and at least a hundred who have completed four full years of unintermitted study under foreign instructions.

We most earnestly trust that in writing of these returned students we have penned nothing that can possibly be construed into ridicule or condemnation of them. That the Government money was wasted and themselves disappointed, perhaps injured, is not their fault, and we trust they will

redeem their time, and that each one may by diligence and earnestness fill honourably and successfully an useful career.'

WE have to record a melancholy and fatal accident which occurred on Monday last, to Mr. ALBERT DE GROOTE, the eldest son of the Belgian Minister, who resides at the Legation on the Bluff. It appears that the unfortunate young gentleman was in his bedroom going to change his attire, and for that purpose proceeded to open a drawer containing a loaded revolver. By some unlucky mischance, the act of opening the drawer caused the hammer of the revolver to discharge the weapon, the muzzle of which was pointed towards M. DE GROOTE, who received the bullet in his heart. He appears to have fallen back, and expired instantly. The report of the pistol was heard by the family, but excited no particular attention for the moment, as the deceased was in the frequent habit of using fire-arms for shooting dogs, etc. A few minutes afterwards, the unfortunate young man's mother and aunt had occasion to enter the room, when they were horrified at finding him lying in a pool of blood on the floor, but quite dead. A messenger was at once despatched for Dr. Klotz, who immediately attended, but whose services were of course of no avail. We are sure that the deepest sympathy will be felt by the community for the sad and untimely fate of this most unfortunate young gentleman, thus cut off, without a moment's warning, in the very morning of his life.—*Herald*.

DR. SCHOENBERGER, a few days since engaged by the Japanese Government to proceed to Formosa as a physician, was this afternoon, a few minutes before the departure of the steamer for Nagasaki, arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. ZAPPE, the German Consul. Whether the above mentioned engagement, or any other motive has been the cause for the arrest, we have been unable to ascertain.—*Herald* June 18th.

H. M. S. *Thalia* left Hongkong on the 2nd instant for Formosa and Yokohama.

WE read in the *Gazette* :—

It is reported that the Emperor has ordered that a foreign surgeon be engaged and sent to Formosa without delay.

Also by His Majesty's command, as the climate of Formosa is extremely hot, an icemaking machine is to be sent for the use of the army.

THE P. M. S. S. Company's *China*, which sailed this morning for San Francisco, conveys 1,300,000 lbs. tea to New York, for transit *via* Panama, and 39 first class passengers.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, despatched 17th June, 1874.

	France.	England.
Gilman & Co.	23	—
Raud & Co.	—	10
	23	10
Total Silk... ..	33 Bales.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

16th June, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 14th June, 1874.

Passengers,.....25,015.	Amount.....\$7,610.41
Goods and Parcels.....	823.07
Total.....	\$8,433.48

Average per mile per week \$468.53.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1873.

Passengers, ... 28,683.	Amount.....\$8,598.63
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Statement of Passenger Traffic, &c., on the Kobe and Osaka Railway for week ending 6th June, 1874.

1st Class, 278; 2nd Class, 942; 3rd Class, 15,626; Total, 16,846. Amount received for Passengers, yen 5,911.73; For Luggage and Parcels, yen 71.53; Total Amount, yen 5,983.26. In addition to the above, 602 troops were carried, making the total number of passengers 17,448, and total amount received, yen 6,083.36.—*Hiogo News*.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF YOKOHAMA.

A Meeting of this Society was held at Room No. 19 of the Grand Hotel last evening. The Chair was occupied by the Rev. E. W. Syle.

The business before the Meeting having been disposed of, Mr. W. G. Bayne proceeded to read a paper :—"Perfection, —the State of the Ultimate Man."

In opening his address Mr. Bayne disclaimed for his views any absolute originality, though admitting that he heartily concurred with the system of philosophy which their author, Mr. Herbert Spencer, had employed this theory in enforcing, the doctrine, viz.: of "Evolution."

His theory contemplated man as gradually emerging from an originally savage state, possessed of appetites which prompted and instincts which guided him to habits of violence and plunder. By slow degrees, and as his condition was ameliorated by the discovery of the art of agriculture the pressure for subsistence was lessened and man ceased to war upon man. The emotional side of his nature was allowed larger scope in the development of his sympathetic faculty and Society, or a condition in which man can live in peace with his fellow man, became possible. The tendency of Society is to provide man with means of life which in course of time extinguish the rudimentary passions involved by his early predatory condition, and to supplant them with the higher sympathies which arise from nobler aims. The decline of many of those pursuits which involved bloodshed, the horror of murder, the increasing clemency of our criminal code and the protective feeling towards creatures of lower organization than ourselves evidenced the present tendency. Fox-hunting, pigeon-shooting and other amusements which survived only as pleasures, were condemned by large sections of the community as cruel sports and derogatory to humanity.

Mr. Bayne contended, in conclusion, that the attainment of perfection in human society depended upon the extinction of the destructive passions which exist to excess in man's nature, and the growth in their place of the power of sympathy with which he is potentially endowed. And granted the gradual realisation of these conditions, man will advance—slowly, it is true, but certainly—to a higher order of existence, purified from the grosser instincts which now weigh him down and clog his onward progress.

On the conclusion of the address, which met with the applause of the meeting, it was decided to request Mr. Bayne to repeat the reading at some future séance of the Society. This was agreed to and, with a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting broke up.

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

The Pekin Government have sent a High Commissioner, in the person of Shen Pao Chen to Formosa, and it is believed that he met Yanigawara at Shanghai, beyond which place the latter has not proceeded. Shen Pao Chen has the rank of a Futai, or Governor of a Province, but his last office was that of Chief of the Foochow Arsenal—which may be significant.

June 18th.

AS TIME wears on we begin to see how this Formosan affair is regarded by the Chinese, and how they adapt their policy to the gradual development of events. At first they seemed silent and almost acquiescent, so much so indeed that many were thrown off their guard and made light of the dangers to which we have persistently said the Japanese were exposing themselves by their course of action.

We publish two very interesting extracts this morning from the *North-China Daily News*, comprising the letter of Saigo to the Viceroy of Fokien and the reply of the latter. The tone of the former is calculated to cause great surprise; while the latter substantiates in the most definite language our statement that the affair had never been discussed in Peking in any such manner as to warrant the Chinese in expecting the steps the Japanese have taken, or the Japanese in taking those steps.

The Japanese General to Li, Viceroy of Fokien.

"The savages in Formosa have long had a bloodthirsty

reputation and set at defiance the orders of your Government. They are delighted when any shipwreck occurs on their Coast. Our people have for years, when they happened to be driven on the Coast by stress of weather, been slaughtered or pillaged of everything. If they did happen to escape death, and got away into Chinese territory, they have been well cared for by the Chinese officials, and for this our Government is very grateful. But how can our paternal Government stand by and see these savages still go on murdering and injuring our people? It is for this reason that I have been sent to enter the savage territory and invite conferences with the Chiefs, in order to procure the punishment of the notorious offenders and induce these barbarians to reform their practices. This is the sole object for which our vessels are present in Chinese waters, and no opposition must be offered. We will land direct on savage territory. Fearing that popular rumour may ascribe our presence to other motives, I write this for your information."

In a postscript, he quotes two cases, in one of which 52 Lewohewans were murdered, as those that he has specially come to require redress for. Although he has soldiers with him he does not mean to assume the offensive unless he is attacked, in which case he must fight. He then continues: "There are Chinese and foreign merchants trading at the open ports of Formosa, and I am afraid that they may be disposed, seeing the steps that Japan is taking, to enter into relations with the savages and supply them with the necessities of war. Such things will not be permitted, and any one attempting it will be arrested. I therefore expect Y. E. to issue a Proclamation throughout all the districts and coasts of the Island, warning all merchants, Chinese or foreign, not to offend in this respect. I also expect that, in the event of any savages, pursued by my soldiers, escaping to the districts presided over by your officials, you will direct the latter to hand them over to my soldiers at once."

Reply by the Viceroy of Fokien.

In reply to your despatch, I have to state that the whole of Formosa has for a long time been under Chinese jurisdiction. Of the aborigines some are savage some civilized, but all alike live on the Emperor's soil and have done so for 2000 years. Other provinces, as Kwangsi, Hunan, Yunnan and Kweichow, have their aborigines, and these places are called the wild and lawless parts of China. Although the aborigines, living in the recesses of the hills, are monkey-like and do not understand the teachings of civilization, or are by chance beyond the reach of the orders of Government, nevertheless, inasmuch as they live on Chinese territory, they are under Chinese jurisdiction.

International Law lays down that all persons or things, moveable or immovable, being actually within the territory of any State, are subject to the municipal laws of that State, whether such persons or things were born or produced there or were introduced from abroad; and further, Vattel says that whatever is within a dependency of a State is on the same footing as the land in the State itself. It is also laid down that when once new territory has been acquired, whether by discovery or conquest, and other nations have acknowledged the fact, all parties resident in such territory, although ignorant of what had taken place, become amenable to the new jurisdiction, and other nations cannot claim to exercise any authority over them; also, that every State is master of its own affairs and is responsible for its own faults. That being so, and Formosa being part of Chinese territory, it follows that China alone has the right to punish these savages. With regard to what you allege as the reason for the expedition, viz. that your sailors have been murdered by these savages, such acts are punishable by Chinese law by death; but the soil being Chinese territory, it is for the Chinese Government alone to take action. Your Government, in not discussing this matter with the Tsung-li Yamen, but taking the hasty measure, instead, of sending an armed force, is guilty of a breach of International Law, and also of the 1st and 3rd Arts. of the Treaty concluded two years ago.

The writer proceeds to remark upon some inconsistencies in the letter under acknowledgement, and asserts that he has already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the atrocities, and continues:—Lewchew is part of the old Kingdom of Chungshan, a dependency of China, which has for centuries been established there and has always been respectful and obedient to China. I make no distinction between the people of such dependencies and Chinese people, and therefore I have instructed the local officials at Formosa to require the rendition of the murderers and to see justice executed upon them. But Formosa is Chinese soil, and it is for China to take steps and not for your Government. All the Foreign Envoys at Peking will, I am certain, bear me out in this.

(Daily Press Correspondence.)

The Chinese inhabitants are both delighted and astonished at this slaughtering of their enemies. They are on excellent terms with the Japanese, who, with equal justice and wisdom, pay well for everything they want. The Chinese do not well understand the big copper coins, but thoroughly appreciate the new silver currency.

The Chinese Mandarins came on shore to-day at noon, to see the Commander-in-chief. They were received by a guard of honour of two hundred soldiers. The visit was very short. It is not known what passed. The Mandarins were not of sufficiently high rank for the Japanese to be willing to discuss anything of importance with them; and probably not much took place beyond an interchange of compliments.

We are having a sample of Formosa weather. In the morning, though the sea was quiet, still there was surf which rendered care necessary in landing. This afternoon, in an incredibly short space of time, such a sea has got up that the two small gunboats are rolling almost gunwales under, and communication between the shore and the ships is a matter of real difficulty. Cloudy weather, with a mixture of drizzling rain and heavy downpour, fever and ague are a too probable contingency.

The Japanese commanders do not want to have any fighting for two or three days, fearing to frighten the enemy away. They wish to wait till they can attack from several quarters at once, and so have a chance of preventing the escape of the savages.

The Nepal sails to-night for Nagasaki.

In addition to the above particulars regarding the Japanese Expedition to Formosa which we take from the *Daily Press* correspondence, we may give a few scraps of information which have come to hand via Keelung. The expedition was evidently planned with intelligence. A fleet of small Chinese junks, eight in number, the property of a Mexican who employs them in trading between the north-east of Formosa and the Pescadores, were chartered by the Japanese for coasting close in shore, from Sano on the East Coast down to Kwaliang Bay. This part of the enterprise has for its object the acquisition of information from the natives, among whom presents of clothing and other useful articles are distributed. A considerable force has effected a landing on the East coast, about 30 miles above Kwaliang, their place of rendezvous. Soon the Japanese will have overflowed every accessible point inhabited by the savages, and as they are making vocabularies of the native dialects and pushing investigations almost in the spirit of sovereigns, they will prove of general value. In the Chinese portions of the island the enterprise is reported to be regarded with favor.

THE following notification has been issued by Mr. J. J. Henderson, United States Consul at Amoy.

Whereas, the Chinese Authorities of the Foh-kien Province have informed me that a Japanese armed force has invaded the island of Formosa; that that island is a part of the Chinese Empire, and have requested me to prevent American citizens from taking part in the enterprise; also that they have demanded of the Japanese forces its immediate evacuation; and

Whereas, citizens of the United States in China are under the protection, and subject to the jurisdiction and laws of their own country,

Now, therefore I, the undersigned Consul, charged with the care of American interests and the execution of the laws of the United States and treaty obligations with China in the island of Formosa, hereby notify and command all citizens of the United States to at once withdraw and hereafter abstain from all enterprises unfriendly to the Chinese Government, and to avoid all acts which are inconsistent with the said laws and treaty obligations.

Any citizen of the United States who shall refuse to comply with, or offend against the provisions of this notification, shall forfeit the protection of the American Government

J. J. HENDERSON, *United States Consul.*

NEWS from Nagasaki dated the 12th instant reports as follows.

The steamer *Delta* sailed again for Formosa on Monday last, the 8th instant, and the *Nepaul* on Wednesday the 10th instant, conveying stores for the use of the expeditionary force, and likewise further material for building huts.

WE learn by telegram from Hongkong that the P.M.S.S. *Granada* arrived at that port at 8 A.M. on the 13th instant, the *Vasco de Gama* coming in at 7 P.M. on the same day. As the *Vasco de Gama* sailed from Yokohama at midnight on the 6th instant, four hours and a half before the *Granada*, the real difference in favour of the latter would appear to be 15½ hours.

THE P.M.S.S. *Nevada* which arrived yesterday after a passage of 20½ days from San Francisco made the last half of her passage hither in less than nine days. She will, we believe, be placed upon the Shanghai and Yokohama line. The *Nevada* which was employed by her late proprietor, Mr. Webb of New York, in his short-lived contract for the Mail Service between San Francisco and New Zealand, was recently purchased from that gentleman by her present owners.

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

IF the Japanese, or any of our readers, continued to cherish any illusions in regard to the attitude of the Chinese relatively to the Formosa Expedition, those illusions must have been effectually dispelled by the despatch which we published yesterday and reproduce to-day, from the Viceroy of Fokhien to the Japanese Military Commander of the Expedition. And if, further, they have followed carefully the gradual development of this affair, from the conversations which Mr. DE LONG first held with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, through the midnight meetings to which the arrival of Mr. LE GENDRE led, down to the present moment, they will see that, led partly by evil counsel and partly prompted by unsound ambition, the Japanese have been led into an *imbroglio* from which it will require all their good fortune and courage, and more wit than they have hitherto shewn, to extricate themselves. There must have been a time in the history of this affair when a wise counsellor would have said to them: "Whatever you do, keep your questions well within your own boundaries. You have plenty of them to solve, but you can solve them if you will but keep them within compass. You say your people are exasperated against the Formosans for the outrages committed upon some of the ship-wrecked crews cast on their island. Be it so, this is natural; and it is proper that this feeling should be appeased by the punishment of the Formosans. You are sending an embassy to Peking. Let your envoy be instructed to represent the circumstances to the Chinese Cabinet; and, as the Chinese are said to repudiate all responsibility in regard to the acts of the Formosan savages, let him obtain a distinct answer to an equally distinct question, both in writing, on this subject. If the responsibility is acknowledged, claim an indemnity; if this is refused, threaten them with reprisals. But if they disclaim all responsibility, say that you yourselves will inflict punishment on the Formosans, as you are determined that the murders of your people shall be avenged, and all chance of such outrages in the future shall be removed. But, above all things, assure yourselves of your position, and then, if there should ultimately be any necessity for an Expedition to Formosa, you are sure of the ground you will have to go over." This is straight-forward, manly diplomacy, frank, sound and definite—the diplomacy of a gentleman—a word the force of which other nations besides the Japanese have yet to learn.

Instead of this, the diplomacy seems to have taken the rudimentary form of a "plant" of something like the following outline;—"Let your envoy ask casually, and incidentally as it were, even if of only one of the under-secretaries, whether China admits any responsibility in regard to the aborigines. If he replies in the negative, which he will of course do, (for when a Chinese is suspicious of the object of a question he instinctively does this), let the matter drop. Don't say another word about it. That is quite enough for you; more might be too much. You will then be able to go over to Formosa, and if the Chinese object to your doing so, you can reply that they repudiated all responsibility in regard to the acts of the Formosan savages." This is the diplomacy of trick, which appears rather clever to people who think sharp things are clever things, but which fails alike to deceive, or to extort the admiration of, those who, as the majority of Englishmen at all events do, look upon trickery with a deep disdain.

We published during the week the translation of an anonymous letter which appeared lately in the *Tokio*

Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, and which will be found elsewhere. The probability is that it had an official origin, and it states that the letter lately received at Yedo from Peking acknowledges that the question of the responsibility of China for the acts of the Formosan aborigines was discussed by the Japanese Envoy while in the Chinese capital. It adds that he received an assurance that the Chinese would offer no objection to the punishment of these aborigines by the Japanese. It is impossible to say what amount of truth is contained in this statement, but it is certain that the Chinese do not consider the steps taken by the Japanese warranted by the negotiations at Peking. In his despatch to the Japanese Military Commander, the Viceroy of Fokhien asks whether he is in possession of any document embodying this alleged permission, and states that no such document has reached him from the Tsung-li yamén, though this may be the result of accident, requesting at the same time that he may be furnished with a copy of the original text, of a minute of which the Japanese Military Commander is doubtless in possession. That the matter was mentioned at Peking is certainly true; but there is the greatest reason to believe that it was only mentioned in the casual and informal way of which we have spoken. Was any minute made of it agreed to by both sides? Was any distinct understanding arrived at? We shall hardly be going too far in replying, "Assuredly not." In other words we have a forcible landing of troops upon territory belonging to another State to punish people within the dominions of that State, and no intimation given that such a proceeding was contemplated. The Chinese naturally claim that this is a violation of international law and of the treaty recently concluded between themselves and the Japanese. And assuredly the world will also so regard it.

Then comes the question of the moral grounds of the action of the Japanese. It is said by some:—These Bootan savages are the common enemies of mankind. They have murdered Englishmen, Americans, Germans and Japanese under circumstances where men endowed with the rudiments of humanity would have pitied and protected them. The Japanese have only done what the other nations would have done but for the immense distance which separates them from the home of those savages. They have stepped in in the cause of humanity, and done what Society must do when the guardians of the law neglect their duty of punishing criminals.

The answer to this is, that these moral grounds would be well enough could they be substantiated. But they cannot. It is idle to deny that the Formosa Expedition would never have been undertaken but for the Saga insurrection, of which it was the direct offspring. You cannot therefore throw a finely woven moral cloak over an affair which is one of the most transparent expediency. The world tears it off in an instant and will have none of it. Besides; had the European nations felt that there were sufficient grounds for the punishment of these savages, do the Japanese or their sympathisers in this Expedition imagine that the arms of those nations are so shortened that they cannot strike at this distance from home? Nonsense. England, America, or any one of the great Powers, could have done at any time with five hundred blue-jackets what it has only taken the Japanese two thousand men to do; and had the necessity, the expediency, or the justice of doing it been apparent to those nations, it would have been done long ago. And had they determined on the necessity for any such course of action, what would have been their first preliminary step? To lay the whole position of affairs frankly before

the Cabinet of Peking; to ascertain the relations of the Chinese Government to the aborigines, and to act accordingly. The Japanese have not done this, and the Chinese therefore pitch VATTEL at their heads, like the immortal "Chunk of old red sandstone" which brought down Abner Dean of Angels.

How tainted this affair has been from its very birth! How full of the *virus* of original sin! First Mr. DE LONG's desire, as shown in his letter to Mr. FISH, published in our issue of the 30th May, to ingratiate himself with the Japanese Government. Next, the misrepresentation to Mr. DE LONG of Mr. LE GENDRE, exposed to-day by a letter, published elsewhere, from Mr. FISH to Mr. DE LONG, that he (Mr. LE GENDRE) had been United States Minister to Buenos Ayres, and thus would not enter the service of the Japanese Government in anything short of an equivalent position; the endowing of Mr. LE GENDRE, on the faith of this misrepresentation, with the rank of *Nito-kwan*, or a position in the second grade of officials, the bestowal of a boundless salary, the presentation of Excalibur at the sacred hands of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY &c. &c. Never since Rebekah put the skins of the kids of the goats upon Jacob's hands and upon the smooth of his neck, has the smooth man been so successfully converted into the hairy man, or the blessing been obtained with greater subtilty. And if Isaac discerned him not at the time, who shall blame one who fell by the craft of a mother and son, and promised homage, and bestowed corn and wine upon the successful one who brought in the savoury meat which he loved, not discerning, and therefore blessing him?

Then, the overweening pretensions of SOYEJIMA at Peking, instigated, beyond a doubt, by one who had found his account in bragging on but poor cards, but forgetting the astuteness of the men with whom he had to deal in the Chinese Capital; the indecent threat of Mr. LE GENDRE to Mr. Low and General VLANGALY, recorded in the despatch of the former to the American Secretary of State; the indecorous warmth with which the pretensions of the Japanese Envoy were urged to the American Minister at Peking; the contemptuous silence of the Russian Minister; the studied discourtesy of LI HUNG CHANG; and, to close this part of the list of humiliations, the extravagant and far more insulting politeness of the Chinese Viceroy to the foreign adviser of the MIKADO's Envoy. Then, the countermarching of the expedition; its bolting off like a racer led up to the starting post; and, lastly, this most indiscreet letter of SAIGO to the Viceroy of Fokhien, laying his commands upon Chinese and foreigners as well, and couched in terms from which it might be inferred almost with certainty that the evil genius of this Expedition, who has misled Mr. DE LONG, and the Japanese, and SOYEJIMA and the whole *posse comitatus*, but who has not yet succeeded in misleading every one, is the author of this arrogant and preposterous communication, one which does a great injustice, as we think, to the fine soldierly young General whose name it bears, (we appeal to all who have seen him), and which was as certainly written for him as it is indiscreet and irritating.

And let us turn for a moment to the Viceroy's letter. It is clear, calm, argumentative and extremely courteous. Nothing can possibly be better. And what does it show? That the Chinese claim, and have exercised for centuries, jurisdiction over the whole island of Formosa; that there was no such arrangement made at Peking as justifies the assumptions and action of the Japanese; that this action is a violation of the first, third and fourteenth articles of the treaty recently concluded between the two countries;

and that it equally violates the provisions of international law. And what does it demand? In one word: that the Japanese shall withdraw their forces from the Island. What will they do?

WHAT SHOULD THEY DO?

WHEN a man, misled either by bad advice or by the promptings of his own folly or passion, falls into a serious error, which he is forced to acknowledge as such, what course should he pursue? There is but one answer. He must retrace his steps. But he may fairly resent any such dictation from the person he may have aggrieved as tends to humiliate and disgrace him. If he manfully acknowledges his error—a thing which it requires the truest and highest form of courage to do—this acknowledgement should be accepted by a generous antagonist, and harsh conditions should not be imposed. Any attempt to do this may fairly be held to remove the question on to other grounds. Now, it may be doubtful how far the Japanese estimate of their course of action tallies with our own. They may vindicate themselves either with a good conscience—though no moral philosophy we possess gives us the slightest clue to the process by which they could do it—or by a specious and sophistical line of argument. The first would only prove great moral blindness or obstinacy; the second would be at once exposed, and would do them serious injury in the eyes of the world. But let us presume that they see they have made an error, what should they do? Withdraw at once as if in fear of the Chinese? Certainly not. They should endeavour to induce the Chinese to punish the offending tribes at once, leaving their military commander and a guard of honour there while this is done, but withdrawing meanwhile the main body of their forces from the island. That the Chinese will agree to this is questionable, but not impossible; that it would save the Japanese honour seems to us certain. The compromise would not greatly wound either side.

What are the alternatives? For the Japanese to withdraw under circumstances which could not but be humiliating, which we should be extremely sorry to see them do, and which they are not likely to do; or to stay and let the Chinese do their worst;—an alternative we rather dislike, but which we should certainly not fear. The acceptance of the first alternative would bring to a disgraceful close a transaction which was never sound and justifiable, as we have always said and have now demonstrated; and, whatever may be the consequences, we hope they will not choose this alternative. The acceptance of the second may be disastrous, but it could hardly fail to bring about some conduct which would prevent its being disgraceful, and would shed some lustre over it. Which will they choose?

THE TEA SEASON 1873-74.

WE postponed the issue of our annual report on the Tea crop of past season 1873-74, as, from the extensive arrivals during the month of May last of New Crop Teas, some questions were being raised as to the desirability of dating the opening of the Tea season from May the 1st. This has been determined on by the Chamber of Commerce at this port, and, we believe, agreed to by all parties.

Our Tea season 1873-74 opened quietly. Some early arrivals which came in about the middle of last May obtained full figures, and by the close of the month some 3,000 piculs had changed hands; "full fine" parcels averaging from \$13 to \$16 per picul, and other grades in

proportion. The cup quality of these was generally good, but a want of finish was, as is usually found in first arrivals, in some cases perceptible.

By the opening of June arrivals coming in freely, prices began to shew evident signs of weakness, and a regular downward tendency was established, which was not a little augmented by telegraphic advices from New York and other American markets. During this month "Good Medium" was purchasable at \$36 to \$38, and "Fine" declined to \$39 to \$42 per picul; holders had to make concessions to induce business, and the market continued weak.

During the month of July business continued on a large scale, although prices continued to decline; purchases made to this period shewed nearly as advantageously at home as any made during the season, as they possessed the fresh, rich quality only found in first crop teas, and, as a rule, found favour with American consumers.

Prices continued easy during the month of August, in the course of which fully 15,000 piculs changed hands, buyers having if anything the advantage. Quotations at this period ruled as follows:—

Common, Nominal.....	\$20 to \$23
Good Common.....	\$24 to \$26
Medium.....	\$28 to \$31
Good Medium.....	\$32 to \$34
Fine.....	\$35 to \$39
Finest.....	\$41 to \$45
Choice.....	\$47 to \$53

The higher grades were now met with difficulty, and many parcels as usual proved wanting in freshness and fragrance: Medium and Common classes were in full supply, and natives were eager to place these qualities. The first direct cargo from this to New York had despatch on August 30th per *Eliza Shaw*; the *Mercury* which left on July the 14th cleared out to fill up in Kobe.

September kept our tea hands in full swing, and prices fluctuated several times according to demand and the supply to meet it, but for the early part of the month prices were fairly maintained.

About the 10th September, news of the disastrous state of affairs in New York came in detail, and the reported stoppage of several houses interested in Eastern produce having greatly influenced our buyers on this side, the desire for any lots of size, no matter how tempting, greatly cooled down. These rumours, although greatly exaggerated, had some amount of foundation, and their effect was perceptible until late in the season.

During the month of September several cases of fraudulent adulteration or false packing were discovered, and in some cases the culprit got off with far too light a punishment from the parties aggrieved. It is to be regretted that some recognised line of action in such cases is not adopted by Tea buyers, but there seems a general fear that such combination would render individual buyers unpopular with the native Tea merchants. This is most probably entirely groundless, and we believe that any house which would take public action in a case of palpable and wilful fraud, would gain the approval of its compeers in the trade and the respect and approbation of all influential and wealthy native Tea merchants, as these cases of malpractice generally occur with dealers of small importance, or are often imputed to the *Yedo Shonin*, if such an individual can be said to have any existence.

The second crop Teas continued in good supply, but purchases still continued limited and at declining rates during October, market advices from New York being generally disheartening. By the close of this month our

total export since the opening of the season to all ports amounted to 6,250,000 lbs. Prices now averaged as under, but the value obtained was hardly so good as in the preceding month.

Good Common.....	\$21 to \$24
Medium.....	\$27 to \$30
Good Medium.....	\$31 to \$35
Fine.....	\$36 to \$40
Finest.....	\$41 to \$46
Choice.....	\$48 to \$53

The natives began to withhold supplies and the assortments generally on hand were rather poor; some shipments came up from Kobe where the market was very quiet. The export from that port to all markets to the close of October amounted to some 2½ millions of pounds.

The month of November and the commencement of December presented no market feature to report; a steady business with moderate rates was transacted, and everything seemed to point to a quiet and sluggish course of the market for the remainder of the season.

These calculations were, however, soon to be upset, for about the 20th December telegraphic advices reached one or two firms at this port, announcing a probable re-imposition of duty on tea in the United States, from which either teas to arrive in America before a certain date, or shipments the invoice of which had been passed through the U. S. Consulate here by a certain date, would be entitled to claim exemption.

The immediate effect of this was to start the market some \$4 to \$5 per picul on all classes, and supplies could hardly be obtained fast enough to suit the eager purchasers. The market thus started continued active for the balance of the season, and whilst parcels of any importance were obtainable a full figure of price was firmly maintained. The export statistics shewed a rapid increase, and by the end of March fully eleven and-a-half millions of pounds had been shipped from Yokohama alone.

Further operations require little comment. The Tea season of 1873-74 closed with a total export from Yokohama of some 12,446,916 lbs. up to the 30th April, 1874. Of this total about 4½ millions of pounds were exported by sailing vessel or steamer to New York direct, and the balance by the two steam lines running between this and San Francisco. One steamer, the *Atalanta*, sailed during the course of the season for New York via the Suez Canal, and it seems likely that this season more attention will be paid to that route.

We may now hazard a few general remarks on the more immediately interesting question of the Tea crop in the interior.

To furnish any definite or accurate account of the yield of each province or the general out-turn of the season, would prove a matter of almost insurmountable difficulty, as, in seeking this from three or four sources, one meets with such irreconcilable and contradictory statements as to plunge the enquirer into a sea of doubt and almost of despair.

The following, which will furnish an approximation, must not be received as accurate to a figure, but will give a fair idea of the total yield of all Japan brought to the foreign market for the season 1873-74.

Name of Province.	Produce of season 1873-74.
Yamashiro	20,000 piculs.
Goshiu	8,500 "
Esai	27,000 "
Inshiu	24,000 "
Surunga	25,000 "

Mino	5,000	"
Tamba	3,500	"
Simosa, Mito and Kadsusa.....	4,500	"
Adsogee	2,500	"
Yamato, Kawachi and Ingo	4,000	"
Echino and Echizen	2,000	"
Kinsin (Nagasaki leaf)	20,000	"
Sundry small districts not separately enumerated	3,000	"
Total amount of crop 1873-74.....		149,000 "

or roughly 20,000,000 pounds.

This year the tea crop statistics have been taken for the whole country, and not only for the teas which find their way to the Yokohama market as formerly. Their approximation to accuracy can in a measure be tested, deducting 10 per cent as loss in firing, which will leave 18 millions pounds. Of this our export from Yokohama for the whole season was about 12 and a-half millions pounds. The export from Kobe, exclusive of coastwise goods which generally go into the Yokohama export figures, and the balance from Kinsin probably shipped over by Chinese from Nagasaki to Shanghai, of which no accurate return can be obtained make up the total amount. The general average of last season's crop was of higher quality than in former years, but the native merchants still persevere in mixing the various grades too indiscriminately, thus causing great trouble and difficulty to the foreign purchasers, more especially in firing.

We may now glance at the present season which has opened unprecedentedly early. Samples of new leaf appeared on the market at the close of April, and the P. M. S. S. *Japan*, which sailed from this for San Francisco on the 25th April, had a few small packages of new leaf tea on board. Since the commencement of May supplies of new leaf have steadily poured in on an increasing scale, and our tea season this year may be considered to have entered on its full swing fully three weeks earlier than on any former season. No doubt the open, favourable weather we enjoyed during the months of February and March, (which months, although cold, preserved a pretty regular temperature and did not allow the young shoots of the tea plant to develop too early, while April came in genially and matured the foliage without danger of damage from frost), has much to say for the appearance of the new crop on our market at the early stage of the season at which the first musters arrived; but for the extensive and regular supplies we have received since then we must look for some other explanation.

The high scale of prices at which the market opened last season for first arrivals induced, no doubt, the growers to hurry forward the produce, and assisted by improved roads and the extensive development of the coasting steamer trade, the first parcels picked and cured were passed forward to the foreign depots. Arrivals to Yokohama to date must reach at least some 25,000 piculs, the bulk of which has already found purchasers, while our sister market, Kobe, has not been behind, maintaining her relative position with full supplies, settlements made there amounting to some 11,000 piculs. This haste, though satisfactory no doubt to the producer who turns his crop into cash, is rather to be decried by the tea proficients here, who meet with many parcels possessing high quality in the cup, with so poor and ill-finished a leaf, that it is impossible to convert them into teas which will class as high on the New York market as their intrinsic value would justify.

While referring to tea-firing, we may here remark that the American trade is now requiring our uncolored Ja-

pans to be converted into teas assimilating in color to the fine breaks of Moyune greens:—the process is easy and inexpensive, and if properly carried out in no way acts prejudicially either to the quality of the tea or the health of the consumer. High firing will produce in a measure a bloom of some sort on parcels possessing any pretensions to quality, but to insure the pearly greyish hue which is so popular at present in the States, a slight amount of facing must be put on, such, in fact, as is used with the fine Moyune chops. The amount used is almost infinitesimal, and is perfectly innocuous, in spite of the apprehension of detriment to health which the excessive use of color in last season's Ping Sucys created in London.

The manufacture of green tea in Nagasaki is not as brisk this season as last, as the demand in England for this class of tea has much declined. The last important feature worthy of remark is the great increase of steamer-shipped teas: it seems, indeed, likely that the bulk of our crop this season will be exported by this mode of conveyance. The P. M. S. S. Co. via Panama are running their fortnightly line of steamers, and the China Trans-Pacific Co. (Limited) have increased their fleet by the charter of a steamer to leave here in the course of a few days. Two steamers for New York via Suez Canal are also to have speedy despatch, the *Bengal* being already advertised for this destination. How the New York market will sustain the heavy and almost simultaneous arrival of so large an amount of tea remains to be seen; we can, however, promise a full and more than average supply for the current season.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE 1873-74.

THE trade of Hakodate, so far at least as foreigners are concerned in it, is becoming

Small by degrees, and beautifully less.

The decrease on the Imports is £46,409, and on the exports £19,541, on a total trade last year of £210,000, so that a few more years of this elegant tapering bid fair to extinguish it. We must not fail to observe, however, that the Japanese seem to be doing on their own account much of the business which formerly passed through foreign hands, so that the inference that the total trade of the port is declining might easily be misleading. Last year we remarked upon the loud complaints made by foreigners resident at the port that their claims against defaulting native merchants were neglected. This grievance promises now to disappear before the Judicial Court which Mr. EUSDEN says is shortly to be established for the adjustment of such claims, though cases will doubtless arise from time to time necessitating appeals from it to a higher tribunal.

Mr. EUSDEN's remarks on the colonization of the island are not encouraging, and if what he says about the abandonment of the new capital be true, we shall be more grieved than surprised, for a lamentable amount of money has been spent on the road which unites it to Hakodate, while the creation of Satspuro has always appeared to us one of the most unintelligible of anomalies. The luxury of having two capitals may be compared to the Chinese custom of wearing two watches, though if by some law of nature one of these persistently refused to go, doubts might reasonably be entertained of the advantage of carrying it.

The establishment of the various hospitals under the care of Dr. ELDRIDGE is a humane step, the necessity for which is amply proved by the number of patients who resort to them. The publication, too, of an illustrated

medical journal by that gentleman deserves all praise, and we trust it will be as useful and as much appreciated as Mr. EUSDEN anticipates.

The Report under review confirms the remarks we lately made regarding the improvement of the inland Postage system. The line of telegraphic communication will very shortly be completed, and this should conduce to the better and cheaper government of this island. The account of the auriferous sand at Tofui may be worth the attention of the Government, though were it as rich as Mr. EUSDEN's informant represents, the limited number of workmen employed on it would probably be increased. We shall be somewhat sceptical about the "immense quantities of coal" reported by the wrecked sailors of the *Swallow* to exist between Akish and Yerimo, until we have Mr. LYMAN's assurance to the same effect, though we must admit the probability that large quantities of the mineral may be found in many unsurveyed districts of the island. We fear, however, that it is too far from a market to be of much service to the island.

The impression we derive from Mr. EUSDEN's Report is that considering the enormous sums of money spent upon the improvement of the island by the Government, there is very little to show for it, and we suspect it is intercepted on its passage in some ingenious way or another by the vast number of idle officials attached to the Hokaido establishment. These parasites destroy the life from which they derive their own, and Satspuro is said to maintain hordes of them. Its fall may diminish their number, but the hope of escape from them is as visionary as immunity in a tea-house from the peculiar plague to which travellers are there subject. The whole management of the Northern Island requires thorough reform. The fishermen and proprietors of the Bashos are too highly taxed to permit of the development of their industries. Under a less oppressive scale of taxation it is probable that a large export trade might be developed, for the fisheries are perhaps as rich as any in the world. But this can never be the case so long as all life is crushed out of the trade by a scale of taxation which prevents the accumulation of capital in the hands of those who ask no more than to be permitted to employ it as it increases in a manner advantageous to themselves and to those who would be enriched by the greater amount of labour these capitalists could employ.

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

We have been favoured with the following translation of the last despatch known to have been addressed by the Viceroy of Fokhien to the Commander of the Japanese troops in Formosa prior to the departure of the last mail from China, up to which time, so far as we know, the despatch, which will be read with high interest, had not been made public in China.

A despatch addressed to the Japanese Commander of the Central Army.

Li, the Governor General of Fokhien and Cheh Kiang makes the following communication.

From your despatch of the other day I have learnt that you had received orders to conduct your troops to Formosa for the punishment of the wild aborigines. I had then already referred to International Law in support of the request I made you to send back your troops and to observe the Treaty. My communication is preserved in the archives.

I have now on the 27th of May received a report from the Military Commander and the Tantai of the Taiwan-foo stating that you had, at the head of your troops, erected a fortified camp in the neighbourhood of the fortified town of Liangkiao belonging to our district of Fung-

shan and that you had fought with the aborigines residing there.

I had already sent Tshou Tshin Pang, the Military Commander of Anping to instruct the Vice President of Taitang Foo-i-li and others to proceed in haste to the place to confer with you on the 23rd May and to inquire from you personally if you had received my communication or not. You replied that you had received it. You therefore declared to the Military and Civil officials I had sent that your envoy Fukujima (Soyejima) had last year made arrangements with the Tsung-li-yamen about an expedition against the wild aborigines, and further that as an Envoy had been sent to Peking on this special business you would await an answer or until information arrived from Peking, but that you could not immediately withdraw the troops.

It has further been reported to me that I-zo the Secretary of your Consul at Amoy, K. Fukushima, had declared on the 22nd of May, during the visit he paid to the before-mentioned Military Commander, and the Tantai of Taiwan, that he would proceed himself to Liangkiao to see what was going on, and that it was not admissible that men-of-war of his country should seek a quarrel with Chinese subjects. When he came to pay this visit as a proof of his love of peace, the Military Commander and the Tantai asked him why this expedition was undertaken, and he replied that it was only to make an example by the punishment of the wild aborigines, and that nobody would dare to molest any Chinese settlements or inflict harm on any of them.

After all these different reports had reached me I was well informed of all the circumstances, and felt very much obliged to your Government for the faithfulness and truth with which they endeavoured through their benevolence to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

And when I finally heard that you had received the high commands (of your Emperor) and were desirous to show your good will and great benevolence, and for the sake of peace to destroy every suspicion, I felt highly rejoiced and satisfied.

It is not long ago that your country concluded a treaty with China from which it is hoped that both countries will unceasingly maintain the most friendly relations. It is perhaps owing to accident that I have not received any instruction from the Tsung-li-yamen how to act in this matter. But when you received the order to invade at the head of your troops a territory belonging to China and to carry a military expedition to a place under my administration, you attached faith to frivolous talebearers who told you falsely that the wild aborigines were not under Chinese dominion, and the result of it is that the last acts of your Government and of yourself constitute an infraction of International Law, and of the Treaty, which must be condemned both by China and by foreign countries.

In addition, therefore, to what I stated in my former communication, I feel that I must once more explain to you more fully what proofs I have for this assertion.

There are clear proofs dating from ancient times that the persons, the property, and the sites of the village of the aborigines of Liangkiao are under the administration of China.

The eighteen villages of the 3rd Southern division of Liangkiao belong to the district of Fungshan, and pay a yearly tribute of two thousand taels, as is written in the descriptions of Taiwanfoo. This is the first proof.

At Taiwan there resides an official who is charged with the administration of the aborigines in the Southern and Northern Districts. Every year this official goes into the mountains, gives rewards to the aborigines, visits the markets etc. This is the second proof.

At the fortified town Tshai-Tshang, called also Fuan-shi there has existed from the commencement of this dynasty a monument and temple of the Chinese Minister Fukangan. This is the third proof, one which has been engraved upon stone for many centuries.

In the 3rd Article of our Treaty it is stated that each of the two Governments shall have the sole administration of their respective territories, and that neither shall interfere with the administration of the other. To cross the territory is, therefore, wholly inadmissible.

The first article says clearly and distinctly that the two

empires have to assist each other; and the 14th observes that certain ports have been designated in China for the Japanese to visit, and that Japanese shall not be allowed to fight with other nations in the Chinese waters. How then can the Japanese fight on our territory?

It is therefore in opposition to the Treaty that you have without permission landed at Liangkiao, erected a camp there and fought with the aborigines who pay taxes to us. Would not the Japanese hold responsible those who, in imitation of the example which the Japanese have set, should send, without permission, a general and an army into the Japanese Empire?

The Military Commander and the Tantai of Taiwan have reported that you and the Consul Fukujima had both said that the Japanese envoy had declared (arranged?) last year at Peking that the wild aborigines were not under the administration of China, and that you had come because this question had been settled long ago.

Now treaties between countries are concluded by the orders of their respective sovereigns and a special article stipulates that the Plenipotentiaries sign and seal them only provisionally. As soon as the Imperial ratification has been obtained in both countries the Treaties are published in print.

What you and your country's consul now tell me about what the envoy had arranged last year with the Tsung-li-Yamen, is it in accordance with the Chinese laws and the Treaty, or is it not? Or, if we admit the possibility of an arrangement having taken place, some official record must have been signed, or both countries must have published a notification, or despatches must have been exchanged in evidence of the transaction.

I have received no communication whatever on this subject from the Tsung-li-Yamen, but your Excellency, who in obedience to supreme commands has come from so far, will doubtless be acquainted with all the details of the transaction. If at the time referred to any written arrangement was entered into, I request you to furnish me with a copy of the original text agreed to by both parties, and I shall then, with due deference to your Excellency, act according to the agreement.

But if at the time named no written agreement was entered into, I request you to send home the troops, as, if the stipulations of the Treaty are to be observed, foreign troops cannot be allowed to remain any longer in a territory belonging to China.

I believe that it is only because the wild aborigines in the two cases mentioned killed some shipwrecked people that your Government has ordered one of their generals to enter at the head of an army into the territory of the aborigines and to punish their chiefs in order to prevent a repetition of these misdeeds.

I have to remark that in the case which concerns the natives of our own tributary country of Loochoo who were murdered when shipwrecked, I myself have issued strict orders to the local authorities to take the matter into their hands, and it is therefore unnecessary that your country should trouble itself about it.

In the other case the four shipwrecked natives from the Japanese provinces of Bishin, Lipa and companions were not murdered but only robbed. According to Article VIII of the Treaty which refers to robbery, it is my duty to have the culprits traced through the local authorities, and to have them prosecuted and punished. The treaty strictly enjoins on the local authorities the duties of prosecution and punishment. I have no intention to make any difference between Chinese and Foreigners, and the powers conferred upon the local authorities are such that they will not cause any delay. There exists no necessity for you to send troops to Formosa, to cause for a long period trouble to your army and to spend large quantities of provisions.

It is out of consideration for the good relations between the two countries, which are highly appreciated, that I write to you so explicitly, and that I enter into the question of proofs and draw your attention to the Treaty.

At present the Representatives of all the Powers at the Capital above us, together with all the people of China and Foreign Countries below us, are agreed that your country is wrong on this point.

I believe that while acting with a noble regard for the interests of your country you will certainly be able to

change your plans and to send the troops home immediately. By this course you will avoid the condemnation of the whole world, and will also preserve eternal peace between the two Empires,—an advantage which Your Excellency will certainly keep in view. A necessary communication.

JAPANESE NOTES.

THE following translations from the Yedo papers will be read with interest. If the "Anonymous Correspondent" of the *Tokiō Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* is correct in his statements, what necessity is there for the following sentence contained in the second translation? "Our victory is complete, and it is desirable that our Minister Yanagawara should now conduct his negotiations strongly with the Chinese Government."

[TRANSLATION.]

Tokiō Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.

(Yedo Daily Journal.)

No. 716, 15th June, 1874.

Letter from an anonymous correspondent.

The letter which lately came from the Tsungli Yamén at Peking to the Foreign office is said to state distinctly that one of the subjects discussed by the Ambassador Soyejima last year when he went to China was the Formosa question, and that it was replied that the place in question was an uncivilized region beyond their influence and independent, to which their authority did not extend, and therefore, that if Japan sent men direct to punish its offences, the Chinese Court would not offer any objection.

This must dispel completely the confused rumours that have been flying about of late, and its truth cannot be doubted.

[TRANSLATION.]

Nisshin Shinjishi, May 14th, 1874.

The following is contained in a telegram received by Okuma, Minister of Finance, at 4.40 p.m. on the 7th instant from the Nagasaki branch of the Department for Formosan affairs.

"Since the 1st of the present month our troops have, in three bodies, attacked Mótan (or the Boutans). On the 3rd, we massacred the wild savages called Kutsuinai as far as Mótan, and then retired having left camps in two places. Almost all the wild savages of the southern part of the island have made their submission, and the half-civilized tribes, south of Fuko are on very friendly terms with us; our victory is complete, and it is desirable that our Minister Yanagawara, should now conduct his negotiations strongly with the Chinese Government. An officer will be sent by this department, to Yanagawara with full information. It is desirable that he should hold his hand till then. We shall communicate with him at once.

"Yanagawara has just telegraphed that this telegram has reached him from our Consul at Amoy."

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE FOR 1873.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hakodate, 10th March, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Shipping and Commercial Returns for last year, with an accompanying Report on the trade of Hakodate.

Shipping.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1873.....	55	41,016
1872.....	54	31,988
Increase.....	1	9,038

The increase in the tonnage of Foreign Shipping is attributable to the P. M. S. Ships visiting this port not only more regularly but more frequently than last year, very nearly one half of the ships total being Pacific Mail Steamers.

There is very little demand for sailing vessels now, which is still further diminished by the natives importing

and exporting in their own sailing ships and steamers; two lines of steamers most punctually visiting this port once a month, the one coming from Osaka, Yokohama and Shimagawa, and the other from non-opened Ports in Japan.

I have been informed that a Japanese Company is being organized to start a line of steamers between Hakodate and Shanghai, to run regularly once a month, and if possible, to commence the coming spring. I also learn, that a Yokohama Foreign Insurance Company will accept risks in said steamers, provided they are commanded by Foreign Masters with a Foreign Engineer on board.

Imports.

1872	£57,528
1873	11,119
Decrease	£46,409

The Imports have suffered a considerable decrease, owing to the natives importing so largely now in their own vessels.

Exports.

1872	£152,157
1873	132,216
Decrease	£19,541

The Exports are likewise less than those of last year, arising in a great measure from the facts, that the natives export on their own account in foreign vessels, and in their own also. And then so many of the Japanese merchants have failed in carrying out their contracts, thereby causing heavy losses to the foreigner, for they can but seldom obtain any redress for breach of contract, the Governor here not having sufficient authority to settle the larger claims, and the Governor General is ordinarily absent in Yedo, so that there is continual delay caused by referring to that city for instructions, and in the mean time the Japanese makes away with what he owns, the upshot being that he is made a bankrupt, the foreign merchant losing greater part if not all the advances he has made. But a reform is promised. A new Judicial Court is shortly to be opened, to which disputes and contracts between foreigners and natives will be referred for settlement, with full powers to the presiding Judge to give a decision in any case brought before him.

General Remarks.

Colonization.—But poor progress has been made towards the colonization of this island, started five years ago. I hear of no more arrivals of colonists. A new road has been made from Hakodate to Mori, and from Moruran to Satsuporo, the new capital of this island, but there are rumours now that this latter is to be given up, as it is found to be inconvenient and inaccessible in winter, on account of the bad state of the roads. Last autumn an American stage coach was run by the Government three times a week from Hakodate to Mori, a distance of 20 miles, which, however, had to be discontinued towards the end of the year, the above-mentioned road being unfit for vehicles of the size and weight of a stage coach during the winter months. As soon as these improve, however, the stage communication will be reopened, and carried on to Satsuporo, Volcano Bay being crossed in a steamer.

Hakodate, however, has benefited by this island having occupied the attention of Central Government. The streets have been considerably widened, doing away with several narrow streets and lanes, which it is to be hoped will in case of conflagration prevent the flames from spreading so rapidly. The dwellings of the officials have been taken down and in their stead detached bungalows erected in foreign style. To sum up, the Japanese population, trade and buildings, of a better description, are increasing with astonishing rapidity in every direction.

Japanese Hospital and its dependencies.

Though the courtesy of Dr. Eldridge M.D., under whose direction the establishments are, I am enabled to furnish the following particulars.

Hakodate, March, 1874.

R. EUSDEN, Esq.,

H. B. M.'s Consul.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your queries of this afternoon, I have the honour to reply,

1st.—There are five large hospitals in the district of Hokaido; four in Yesso, at Hakodate, Satsuporo, Matsmai and Issashi, and one in Saghalien. In addition to those every village of any size has a dispensary under charge of a native doctor.

2nd.—There are about forty doctors employed in the same district, on duty at the hospitals and dispensaries.

3rd.—There are seven native physicians on duty at the Hakodate Hospital. Of this number two are well educated and able men, and all of them have a fair amount of knowledge and ability.

4th.—Hakodate Hospital when full can accommodate one hundred and twenty patients.

5th.—The average number of patients in Hakodate Hospitals is sixty,

6th.—The number of out patients examined and prescribed for at Hakodate Hospital averages fifty per diem.

7th.—I have twenty young men regularly entered as students of medicine, beside which my daily lectures are attended by the doctors of the hospital and by several physicians of the town, which brings my class up to thirty-three.

8th.—My method of instruction is by daily lectures as well as by bedside other clinical demonstration. The curriculum of study is that usual in schools elsewhere, so far as one man can do the work.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Chief Surgeon, Hokaido.

In connection with the above I ought to mention that Dr. Eldridge publishes once every two months an illustrated medical journal, which I have no doubt will be greatly appreciated by the medical student in Japan, as it is written in Japanese.

Postal communication with Yedo has been considerably improved, and is performed pretty regularly in ten days between two places, a small steamer communicating with Awamori three times a week, each time taking over and bringing back numbers of Japanese, who I am informed come over here in the first instance to purchase foreign goods, which are to be found in every shop, some of which deal in nothing but foreign imports.

This spring telegraphic communication with Yedo is to be established; everything is completed, the cable between this place and the main coast being alone required. The line extends to Satsuporo.

Minerals.

Gold.—It has always been surmised there was gold in this Island, but the spot was unknown and it was strenuously denied by the officials. A visitor to Hakodate, on his way to Saghalien via this Island, has told me, that he came across a party, consisting of four Japanese and five Ainos, busy washing gold on Government account. This was at Tofui in the Tokeby or Biro district about 160 ri from here on the Eastern Coast. The gold is found in the seasand, all along the beach for miles, which is covered with thick layers of this black auriferous sand. The simple process consisted in taking up a small basket of sand, washing its contents by the seaside and collecting the gold, which is prevented from running off by a small sieve at the bottom of each basket. The said gentleman saw specimens of gold taken at different places; all being equally fine and rich samples. The Ainos ride over those fields of treasure, little knowing what they are trampling under foot.

Coal.—From the sailors of the late British schooner *Swallow*, wrecked at Nemero, who were conveyed from that place to Hakodate overland, I have learned that there are immense quantities of Coal between Akish and Yerimo on the eastern coast of this Island. They say the mines are untouched, stretching all along the coast for miles, consequently the specimen I got from them, and which I had the honour to forward you in November last was only surface coal.

Fish, Game, etc.—Whilst at home on leave last year, and here too, I have many a time been asked for particulars in regard to the production of fish, etc. in this Island with a view to curing and tinning for exportation. I therefore subjoin the accompanying list, attaching to each speciality the time when it is in season, as also the

price. The prices marked are Hakodate market prices, the higher figure denoting that when the article in question first comes into season.

Fish.

Name.	When in Season.	Price.
Cod	Nov. to Apr. incl.	16 cts. to 38 cts. each.
Herrings	Jan. to Apr. "	8 to 12 for 25 cents.
Salmon	Sep. to Dec. "	12 cts. to 37 cts. each.
Salmon Trout, Dec. to Aug. "		6 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Game.

Name.	When in Season.	Price.
Grouse	Oct. to Mar. incl.	30 cts. to 50 cts. each.
Hares	Nov. to Apr. "	50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Quail	June to Aug. "	12 cts. each.
Snipe	July to Oct. "	12 cts. each.
Teal	Sept. to Jan. "	12 cts. to 18 cts. each.
Leg of Venison	Nov. to Apr. "	37 cts. to \$1 each.
Woodcock	Sept. (scarce)	25 cts. each.
Wild Duck	Oct. to Apr. "	40 cts. each.
Leg of Bear	Dec. to Apr. "	\$1.75 each.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. EUSDEN.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary,
&c., &c., &c.

RETURN OF IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.
From England and others countries.			\$
Sugar Brown	Bags.	172	620
Coals	Tons.	1,706	11,280
Miscellaneous			4,036
From other Ports in Japan.			
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.			
Cloth			206
Blankets	Pairs.	1,000	1,034
Miscellaneous			7,775
METALS.			
Iron	Piculs.	260	910
Tin Plates	"	20	200
Sugar Brown	"	1,126	5,749
Coals	Tons.	560	5,040
Miscellaneous			12,144
Total			\$48,994

Equal at 4s. 6d. to the \$ to £11,024,11.8

RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR 1873.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.
To England and other Countries.			\$
Tobacco	Piculs.	416	1,735
Seaweed	"		15
Fish Salt or dried	"		7,952
Miscellaneous			29,753
To open Ports in Japan.			
Seaweed	Piculs.		324,679
Fish Salt or dried			209,816
Miscellaneous			15,453
Totals			\$589,403

Equal at 4s. 6d. per cent \$ to £132,616.

RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERING AND CLEARING FROM HAKODATE DURING THE YEAR 1873.

ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
Flag.	No.	Tonnage.	Flag.	No.	Tonnage.
American	33	41,016	American	34	41,044
British	15	3,841	British	16	4,139
German	5	1,345	German	5	1,345
Russian	1	498	Russian	1	498
Danish	1	25	Danish	1	25
Total	55	46,725	Total	57	47,051

SHIPPING RETURN.
BRITISH.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.				TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.			
No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.
15	3,841	114	£6,048	16	4,139	138	£44,580	31	7,980	252	£50,628

FOREIGN.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.				TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.			
No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.
40	42,884	1,521	£5,038	41	42,912	1,535	£88,033	81	85,796	3,056	£93,071

Total British and Foreign Entered.				Total British and Foreign Cleared.				Total British and Foreign Entered and Cleared.			
Number of Vessels.....	55	Number of Vessels	57	Number of Vessels.....	112	Tonnage	46,725	Tonnage	93,776	Number of Crew.....	3,308
Tonnage	46,725	Tonnage	47,051	Tonnage	93,776	Number of Crew.....	1,635	Number of Crew.....	3,308	Value of Cargo.....	£143,729
Number of Crew	1,635	Number of Crew	1,673	Number of Crew.....	3,308	Value of Cargo.....	£11,116	Value of Cargo.....	£132,613	Value of Cargo.....	£143,729
Value of Cargo	£11,116	Value of Cargo.....	£132,613	Value of Cargo.....	£143,729						

(Signed)

R. EUSDEN,
H. B. M.'s Consul.BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hakodato, 31st December, 1873.

Law & Police.

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before GEO N. MITCHELL, Esq., *Vice-Consul*.*Saturday, June 13th, 1874.*

CHIPMAN, STONE & Co., vs. J. H. HALL & Co.,

This was a claim for \$130, for one month's rent of part of premises on Lot No. 28.

Mr. G. P. Ness appeared for plaintiffs, Mr. F. V. Dickens for defendants.

N. J. Stone, representing the firm of Chipman Stone & Co., On the 20th Feb., 1874, we entered into a lease with defendants for part of premises on Lot 23. Defendants took possession of the place, and stayed some time. The rent for the month of May, \$130, is still unpaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—The defendants in this action did sign the lease—that is to say, Mr. Gardiner did so. Considered Mr. Gardiner a partner in the defendants' firm at that time; he bought and sold goods for J. H. Hall & Co. Never saw any instrument authorizing Mr. Gardiner to act for the firm. He (Mr. Gardiner) bought goods to the amount of \$109.55 from plaintiffs. This bill defendants admitted to be correct. Mr. Gardiner never asked me to wait till Mr. Hall returned. Mr. Hall, soon after he returned, desired to cancel the lease. He said he should not be bound by it.

F. W. Gardiner, sworn:—At the time the lease was entered into I was a partner in the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. Mr. Hall never asked me not to take premises. Took premises in Yedo previously to taking No. 28. The rent for the Yedo premises was always paid when one month accrued. Mr. Hall knew about my taking the premises at Yedo. Mr. Hall never repudiated the lease for the premises I took at Yedo. Had no more authority to make the Yedo lease than than the one for No. 28. J. H. Hall & Co. occupied the premises at No. 28. for some time. I kept the rough books, and Cheshire & Co. the fair ones. Never let part of the premises to Mr. Brooke. The Yedo lease was made in January, 1873. Mr. Hall was not present; he was then on his way to America. I do not remember the exact date of that lease. The lease for No. 28 was signed before Hall returned. I would have signed any lease at that time that I thought necessary. There was a partnership deed drawn up, but it was a verbal agreement between myself and Mr. Hall for three years. Do not think that I said before the arbitrators between myself and Mr. Hall, that I know of a three years' partnership document. The arbitrators considered that the three years' partnership had been estab-

lished, but not the ten years' one. When I signed the lease for No. 28 I was aware that Hall was coming out to Japan. Did not wait for Hall to arrive before I signed the lease, because I expected a ship from New York with about 600 tons of goods, and had to have some place to put them into. The ship arrived in May, having taken 180 days over the passage. I had no other reason for not waiting for Hall. Mr. Chipman leased me the premises, but Mr. Stone thought that \$130 per month was too cheap. I remember the seal on the lease handed me; I said something about "my act and deed" as I signed it. I think Hall & Co. were sued for the amount because the lease was signed "J. H. Hall & Co."

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—After signing the lease in question, I left it at C. A. Fletcher & Co's, to be delivered to Chipman, Stone & Co. The difficulties between Hall and myself commenced immediately after the former's arrival from America, on the 27th of March last. It was after these difficulties that Hall wanted to to repudiate the lease. Corresponded with Hall about taking No. 32, and he raised no objections. Hall at that time was purchasing goods in the United States and sending them here. I was selling them.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickens:—Had the first conversation about the lease with Hall on board the *Japan*, when he arrived. This conversation was held at about 1 o'clock in the morning. Do not remember where nor when, exactly, the next conversation between Hall and myself took place, in regard to the No. 28 lease; but I think it was about 5 or 6 days afterwards. Hall never approved of the lease, or anything that had been done. Do not know if Hall had read the lease.

To Court:—I retired from the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. on the 15th April. Hall remained after that date on the premises, till about the latter part of April. He (Hall) had goods stored in the godown, and a desk in the office.

This closed the case for plaintiffs.

Mr. Dickens said the question before the Court was not altogether one of the payment of rent for one particular month; but really as to whether his client, Mr. Hall, was to be held responsible for the deed of another person to which he was not a party in any way. The instrument on which the action was based was not binding; it was not executed by him, and there was nothing on the face of the deed to shew that the defendant, Mr. Hall, was responsible for the conditions of it. The whole question turned upon this particular point of law—whether or not Mr. Gardiner was justified, in acting as agent for Mr. Hall, in binding him by such a lease. According to English law, an agent who executes a deed on behalf of his principal—and is

did not matter whether he was a partner or not must be specially authorised by his principal. *Storey on the Law of Agency, Chap. 6, Sec. 127*, says "One partner, as a partner, cannot execute a deed under seal which shall bind the other partners, without their express authority." As soon as Mr. Hall arrived in Yokohama and saw the state of the business, he told Messrs. Chipman & Stone that he would not hold himself responsible for the lease. It is true that he had made use of the premises after that, but he simply went there to talk over business with Mr. Gardner, who had entered into the lease. It would doubtless be sufficient to leave the case, as it stood, in the hands of Court, but perhaps as His Honour would like to hear what Mr. Hall had to say, he should therefore call that gentleman in evidence. He should prove that the document was not executed by Mr. Hall; that it was not executed for Mr. Hall by Mr. Gardner, and that Mr. Hall, as soon as he arrived, objected most strongly to the lease, and that he never acknowledged any liability to Messrs. Chipman, Stone & Co.

J. H. Hall, sworn:—I am now carrying on business under the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. In July 1872, I went to America to work up a Commission business. Mr. Gardner joined me, and was left behind to receive any consignments. I returned to Yokohama on 17th January 1873 and went back to America in the following month (February), leaving Mr. Gardner in charge. I again arrived in Yokohama on the morning of March 27th last. There was never any regular deed of co-partnership drawn up between Mr. Gardner and myself. During that time I did not consider myself as a partner with Mr. Gardner. It was our intention to enter into partnership when I had succeeded in working up a business and had returned to Japan; that intention was never carried out. The business has not been a success; I have received no profits. There were no books kept. As for the condition of business, there has been a very heavy loss, as far as the partners are concerned, I have seen the lease of the premises in Yedo but I do not remember the date. For several days I objected to Mr. Gardner's taking the lease of the premises there, but finally I consented to his taking it for one year. I remember receiving a letter from Mr. Gardner about taking premises at No. 22. He wrote me that he had taken them. I don't remember writing him with reference to that; I thought I should return to Yokohama before he entered on the occupation of the premises. When I arrived in Yokohama on the morning of the 27th March I had a conversation with Mr. Gardner on board the steamer. It was then that he first spoke to me about the lease. On the evening of the 27th I spoke to him about it I asked him why he had taken the lease. He gave as his reason the expected arrival of the ship from New York. I told him that the vessel was not due until April, and that our business did not require it. I had a conversation with Messrs. Chipman and Stone very shortly after I arrived. I told them I did not consider myself responsible for the lease; that I could not pay the rent; and that they had better release me, as my business did not require it. They said they would take the matter into consideration. I never slept on the premises at No. 22. I went there to get my books and papers. I never paid any rent, or authorized Mr. Gardner to do so. I did not consider myself a tenant of Messrs. Chipman and Stone's. During the month of May I have not in any way occupied the premises. Messrs. Chipman and Stone, I believe, have now the keys. I gave them to Mr. Wetmore. He said nothing when he received them. I sold him a safe when I left. He requested me to leave the safe, lock the door, and leave the keys.

F. E. Wetmore, sworn:—I received from Mr. Hall, on the last day of April, keys which he said belonged to the premises in question. I offered them to Mr. Stone, who refused them. I kept them until I should hear from Mr. Hall. They are still lying at my office. I am not a partner with Messrs. Chipman & Stone. I purchased a safe from Mr. Hall on my own account.

J. H. Hall, examination continued by Mr. Dickens:—I acknowledge being indebted to Messrs. Chipman & Stone \$100 55, because I received value from them. During May I did not, in any way, occupy the premises. I asked Mr. Gardner why he did not await my return before concluding the lease. He replied, he had asked one of the firm of Chipman & Stone, and they refused to refer the matter to me. My accounts were being got into order when I arrived. The Balance Sheet presented since shows a loss of \$7,000 or \$8,000. When I arrived here there were 3 bbls. wine in the godown, belonging to J. H. Hall & Co. There were no other goods belonging to the firm. There were about 28 cases wine, which Mr. Gardner represented were stored on account of a friend; for which no storage was being paid.

To Mr. Ness:—I did not consider Mr. Gardner a partner of mine. I believe the arbitrators have determined that a 3 years partnership

existed. I have heard one of them say so. He (Mr. Gardner) was here managing my business during my absence from the country. I paid him no salary. Nothing was said about his taking anything out of the business. I can't say that it was in the capacity of a partner that Mr. Gardner entered into the Yedo lease. Goods were sent from America by me to J. H. Hall & Co. here, to be received and sold by Mr. Gardner, as representing J. H. Hall & Co. Mr. Gardner drew cheques in Yokohama during my absence. The manner in which the profit was to be divided was to be determined when we entered into partnership. Mr. Gardner was clerk and manager. I assumed the name of J. H. Hall & Co. when I left Yokohama and left Mr. Gardner in charge. I assumed it in anticipation of being able to work up a business and admitting Mr. Gardner as partner. I recollect the circumstances of the Yedo lease being entered into, but I objected to it for several days. Mr. Gardner came to me, and wanted to take the lease.

W. L. Clarke, sworn:—About 140 days is a fair passage from New York to Yokohama.

Mr. Dickens addressed the Court at some length, and Mr. Ness replied.

Judgment was given for Plaintiffs \$239.55 with Costs.—*Gazette*

THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Vice Consul.

Wednesday, June 17th, 1874.

GEO. W. VAN HOVENBERGH v. J. H. HALL.

The defendant in this case claimed \$700 and interest, alleged to be due to him on a promissory note dated March 23d 1871. Mr. Marks appeared for the defendant; the prosecutor conducted his own case.

The defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded a cross debt on a bill of exchange in favour of Mr. Stephens of San Francisco.

It was stated in evidence that the defendant held in his possession a bill of Exchange for \$2,572 in favour of Mr. Stephens which had not been paid. This he alleged had been received by him from Mr. Stephens to whom it had been sent by Mr. Van Hovenbergh. Mr. Stephens had discounted it and on its maturation, in consequence of not being placed in funds by the acceptor, had paid it himself. Hence the draft had been marked "cancelled." But Mr. Van Hovenbergh had not paid it, and though Defendant had made several applications for the amount he had not succeeded in obtaining it. Mr. Stephens had not authorised him to collect it.

For the side of the prosecution it was stated that many such transactions as that in question had been entered into between prosecutor and Mr. Stephens, and that letters in his possession would prove the payment of all bills.

His Honour expressed himself satisfied that the bill had been paid and gave judgment for the plaintiff \$989.50 with costs.

Extracts.

U. S. DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Fish to Mr. De Long.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 30 1872.

Sir: Your dispatch No. 309, under date of 22nd November, referring to the relations between Japan and China, has been received.

While there is much to be commended in your conversations with the minister of Japan, as reported in this dispatch, there are some points in the course of proceedings which you have followed of which the expediency and propriety may be doubted. The advice which you have offered to the Japanese authorities, that peaceable means should be pursued, with an earnest effort for their success, to obtain what they desire from the Chinese before resort is had to warlike measures, or serious preparations are made therefor, cannot be too strongly approved. The part which you have taken in the negotiations for the employment of General Le Gendre by the Japanese, with a distinct reference to the use of his services as an adviser in military operations, should they become necessary, would appear to be inconsistent with the peaceful policy thus wisely recommended. Your dispatch bears witness that you are not unaware of the provision contained in the Statute of the United States, (act of 18th August, 1856, sec. 19; 11 Statutes at Large, 59,) which, in distinct terms, prohibits the diplomatic officers of the United States both from recommending any person at home or abroad for any employment of trust or profit under the government of the country in which they reside, and also from asking for any

person any emolument, pecuniary favor, office, or title of any kind from any such government. The approval of the Department cannot be accorded to proceedings in evasion if not in direct contravention to these terms of the statute. With regard to your remark that you "had heard General Le Gendre say that, having once been appointed by the President of the United States as minister to Buenos Ayres," he would not accept office with lower rank under another government, it is proper to call your attention to the fact that General Le Gendre was not appointed to the office mentioned. It is true that he was nominated by the President to the Senate, but that body declining to advise and consent thereto, the appointment was not made. The civil rank of General Le Gendre under the Government of the United States is that of consul. It is more than doubtful whether a diplomatic representative can, consistently with the terms of the statute, discuss such matters as these in his conversations with the minister of the government to which he is accredited; but it is clear that any thing he might feel authorized to state on such subjects should be in precise accordance with the facts.

In any conversations you may have with a view to influencing the proceedings of the Japanese government in its intercourse with China, it is advisable to induce the Japanese to separate themselves as far as possible from the exclusive policy of the Chinese, and to adopt the progressive policy of free commercial and social intercourse with other powers.

HAMILTON FISH.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 15, *Nevada*, American steamer, Dearborn, 2,113, from San Francisco, May 23rd, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
June 16, *John Rennie*, British ship, Nicholson, 848, from Sydney N. S. W., Coal, to The Captain.
June 17, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and Ports, General, June 9th to P. M. S. S. Co.
June 17, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,836, from Hongkong, June 10th Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
June 18, *Bogatyr*, Russian corvette, Schaffroff, 800, from Hakodate, June 6th.
June 18, *Washi*, British steamer, Withers, 221, from Kobe, 16th June, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.
June 19, *Marianne*, French barque, Bazelaire, 468, from Wusung, June 10th, General, to Order.

DEPARTURES.

June 14, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultz, 707, for West Coast of Japan, Ballast, despatched by Fischer and Co.
June 17, *Trelean Family*, British schooner, Sutton, 290, for Amoy, Ballast, despatched by The Captain.
June 17, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
June 17, *St. Aulin*, French ship, Blouet, 1,162, for W. Coast of Japan, Ballast, despatched by The Captain.
June 18, *Cadmus*, H. B. M. corvette, Captain Whyte, for Hongkong.
June 18, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
June 20, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,836, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from San Francisco:—Dr. P. Davis, wife and infant, John A. Jones. In the steerage: S. Masamora, E. Seckendorff, and H. Hassan.
Per French steamer *Menzaleh* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. M. Rigail Certon, Madame Anna and child, M. Louis Glézat, M. and Madame Lépiessier.
Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong:—Mr. D. H. Stewart, Miss E. W. Dumont, and Miss Colburn. For San Francisco:—Paymaster Guild, wife and 2 children, Mr. J. Hardees, and 909 Chinese in the steerage.
Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:—Messrs. D. D. Field, wife and child, J. Meldrum, E. R. Anderson and wife, W. W. Bloss, W. Robottom, R. H. Boyd, F. Knobloch, W. P. Tilman, Rev. J. C. Dawson, H. Gribble, C. Wiggins, H. Roberts, R. M. Brown, E. Grosser, H. Ohl, J. Winckler, Miss Templeton, G. H. Alcock, J. Polano, A. Winstanley, 2 Europeans, 30 Japanese, and 2 Chinese in the steerage. For San Francisco:—Capt. F. M. Rollins, H. A. Howe, Jr., Miss E. A. Dezinett, H. R. Graham, Geo. Gunzert, W. D. Spence, J. M. Wight, U.S.N., H. P. Mackintosh, 2 Europeans, and 2 Chinese in the steerage. For New York:—Mrs. M. M. Delano and child, 1 European, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.
Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai:—Mrs. C. A. Hall, J. C. Whentley, C. H. Haswell, Junr., H. Rawson, T. W. Hinchliff, and 2 Japanese. For Hiogo:—Two Japanese. For Nagasaki:—F. S. Jacob, and four Japanese.
Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco:—Vicente de Gony, G. Jeannel, Mrs. M. M. Delano and child, Capt. H. C. Dear-

born, L. Polano, Baron Benoist, R. P. Bridgens, Miss Bridgens, Chas. F. Guild, Mrs. Guild and 2 children, Major G. Clay, W. Millman, A. Hamonstede, Felix Goodwin, J. Harder, Lieut. W. H. Emory and servant, Baron M. von Hippell, C. de Ryschkan, J. M. Wight, H. P. Mackintosh, Geo. Gunzert, Lieut. Fred. Gossett and servant, Victor Meiguan, Mrs. Swibjer and child, Mrs. Bendell, H. A. Howe, Miss E. A. Dezenett, C. G. Dunlop, W. D. Spence, Capt. F. M. Rollins, A. S. Harvey, Robert Harvey, Mrs. P. V. Veeder and servant, Miss Jeannie Veeder, and Miss Gussie Veeder.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *China* reports: left Hongkong on the 10th June at 3 p.m.; 12th June at 1.50 a.m. exchanged night signal, met with P. M. S. S. *Granada*, bound to South; same day at 6 a.m. off Ock-Suo Island, passed Trans-Pacific S. S. *Varco de Gama*, bound to the same destination, and arrived at Yokohama on the 17th instant.

The Russian corvette *Bogatyr* reports: experienced very heavy weather and strong head winds during the passage.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Courier...	Lemascheffsky	Uncertain
Golden Age...	Coy	Shanghai and Ports
Madras...	Bernard	Hongkong
Naruto...	DuBois	Uncertain
Nevada...	Dearborn	Hongkong
Washi...	Withers	Uncertain

SAILING SHIPS.

Active...	291 Campbell	Uncertain
Adella...	364 Simpson	Uncertain
Benefactor...	596 Hayden	Uncertain
Chusan...	817 Hills	Uncertain
John Rennie...	848 Nicholson	Uncertain
Marianne...	468 Bazelaire	Uncertain
Mary Ann Holman...	271 Holman	Uncertain
Pride of the Thames...	377 Brown	Uncertain
Samuel Read...	652 White	Uncertain
Scawfell...	798 Appleby	Uncertain
Wilhelmina Koch...	320 Koch	Uncertain

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M. gun-boat Ringdore...	Captain Singleton
French flag ship... Montcalm...	Captain Lespes
U. S. frigate... Hartford...	Captain Calhoun
U. S. corvette... Kearnsage...	Captain D. B. Harmony
American corvette Lackawanna...	Captain McCauley

SHIPPING AT THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

The following are the latest arrivals and departures at Kobe and Nagasaki:—

KOBE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

To June 15th.

ARRIVALS.—May 30, *Golden Age*, P. M. S. S., from Yokohama; June 1, *Oregonian*, P. M. S. S., from Nagasaki; June 1, *Montcalm*, French Iron-clad, from Nagasaki; June 2, *Courier*, Russian steamer, from Nagasaki; June 4, *Rebecca*, German schr., from Takow; June 4, *New York*, P. M. S. S., from Yokohama; June 7, *Costa Rica*, P. M. S. S., from Nagasaki; June 8, *Bourayne*, French gun-boat, from Yokohama; June 9, *Cadmus*, British corvette, from Nagasaki; June 12, *Oregonian*, P. M. S. S., from Yokohama; June 12, *Washi*, British str., from Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.—May 31, *Golden Age*, P. M. S. S., for Nagasaki; June 1, *Ellon Castle*, Brit. barq., for Chefoo; June 2, *Oregonian*, P. M. S. S., for Yokohama; June 4, *Montcalm*, French Iron-clad, June 5, *New York*, P. M. S. S., for Nagasaki; June 5, *Charley*, British barq., for Hakodate; June 4, *Courier*, Russian str. for Yokohama; June 8, *Costa Rica*, P. M. S. S., for Yokohama; June 10, *Bourayne*, French gun-boat, for Nagasaki; June 11, *Cadmus*, British gun-boat, for Yokohama; June 13, *Oregonian*, P. M. S. S., for Nagasaki.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—*Hawaii*, Brit. brig; *Rebecca*, German schr.; *Washi*, British str.

MEN-OF-WAR.—None.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

To June 12th.

ARRIVALS.—May 29, *Tchikatchoff*, Russian str., from Hiogo; May 29, *Morge*, H. I. R. M. gun-boat, from Tientsin; May 29, *Oregonian*, P. M. S. S., from Shanghai; May 30, *Ariel*, British barque, from Batavia; May 30, *Cadmus*, H. B. M. corvette, from Shanghai; June 1, *Ascolt*, H. I. R. M. flag-ship, from Manila; June 1, *Golden Age*, P. M. S. S., from Hiogo; June 4, *Costa Rica*, P. M. S. S., from Shanghai; June 5, *Indiana*, British schooner, from St. Petersburg; June 6, *Lap Tek*, British steamer, from Shanghai; June 6, *New York*, P. M. S. S., from Hiogo; June 6, *Hamburg*, German barque, from Vladivostok; June 8, *John Mackean*, British schooner, from Cebu; *Diamant*, German barque, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.—May 29, *Jan Peter*, German barq., for Hakodate; May 30, *Oregonian*, P. M. S. S., for Hiogo; May 30, *Montcalm*, French iron-clad, for Yokohama; May 31, *Courier*, Russian str., for Yokohama; May 31, *Pride of the Thames*, British barque, for

Yokohama; June 2, *Golden Age*, P. M. S. S., for Shanghai; June 3, *Tchikat hoff*, Russian str. for Shanghai; June 5, *Costa Rica*, P. M. S. S., for Hiogo; June 5, *Cadmus*, H. B. M. corvette, for Yokohama; June 6, *Indiana*, British str., for Amoy; June 8, *New York*, P. M. S. S., for Shanghai; June 10, *Lap Tek*, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—*Ariel*, British barq; *Argus*, British S. S.; *Diamant*, German barque; *Hamburg*, German barq; *John Mackean*, British schr.; *Massilia*, P. & O. S. S.; *Mistletoe*, British barq.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.—*Aleout*, H. I. R. M. gun-boat; *Asc. Id.*, H. I. R. M. flag-ship; *Japanese*, H. I. R. M. corvette; *Morgs*, H. I. R. M. gun-boat; *Thistle*, H. B. M. gun-boat.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

S A I L E D .

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON, via SHANGHAI.—“*Glenlyon*” str. “*Bengal*” str.
FROM LIVERPOOL.—“*Menelaus*,” str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—“*F. C. Clarke*,” “*Estepona*” str.

YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“*Harrington*,”“*Mary Ann Wilson*,” “*Coulmakyle*,” “*Remus*.”

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“*Eme*,” “*Chusan*,” “*Cathays*,” “*Jessica*.”

FROM BREMEN.—“*Humboldt*,” str.FROM NEW YORK.—“*New Republic*.”

FROM GLASGOW.—

FROM SHIELDS.—“*Ariantes*.”

FROM CARDIFF.—“*Earl of Dufferin*,” str.

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL.—“*Ajax*” str.; “*Priam*”AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—“*Japan*”str.; “*Montgomeryshire*” str.; “*Glenroy*” str.AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“*Ambassador*,” “*Suffolk*,” “*John Milton*,” “*Denbighshire*,” “*Laurel*.”

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	June 24th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	July 1st
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	June 26th
HAOKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	July 1st
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	June 24th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	June 24th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	June 26th
HAOKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
F.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0	

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0	

THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
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NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our business at Yokohama.

Mr. ARTHUR HESKETH GROOM and Mr. WILLIAM JOHN CRUICKSHANK are authorised to sign our firm per procurator in Japan.

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

Hiogo, Osaka, June 1, 1874. d., w. & o. 1m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.														
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs.				
				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	June 13	29.95	75.0	79.0	75.0	73.4	.822	.831	S. W.	.57	8	83.5	64.0	73.7	.00	4.
Sun.	" 14	29.72	76.5	82.0	77.0	75.2	.873	.798	S. W.	1.00	3	82.5	66.5	74.5	.00	2.
Mon.	" 15	29.55	79.0	84.5	78.5	76.4	.909	.767	S. W.	.75	2	89.5	69.0	79.2	.00	1.
Tues.	" 16	29.92	74.5	75.0	71.5	69.0	.730	.845	N. E.	.38	9	84.5	64.0	74.2	.00	2.
Wed.	" 17	30.06	70.0	70.0	68.5	67.8	.680	.927	calm.	.00	10	84.0	60.0	72.0	.00	3.
Thurs.	" 18	29.87	76.5	81.0	78.0	77.9	.955	.903	S. W.	.41	6	82.0	63.5	72.7	1.20	2.
Fri.	" 19	29.54	78.0	79.0	76.0	74.9	.864	.872	S. W.	1.35	9	81.0	71.5	76.2	.00	2.
Mean		29.51	75.6	78.6	74.9	73.5	.833	.849		.63	6	83.8	65.5	73.2	.17	2.

J. H. SANDWITH,—Lieut.,
R.M.L.I.

CAMP, Yokohama, June 19th, 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(The following was published in our Mail Summary of yesterday's date.)

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 20TH 1874.

THE following departures have occurred during the week :—June 17th, M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong ; June 19th, P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, for San Francisco.

No mail has arrived in the course of the closing week.

Cotton Fabrics.—There has been a fair amount of business transacted in *Grey Shirtings* in the course of the past fortnight, the demand running upon the 9lbs. and heavier weights at low prices. For *White Shirtings*, there has been little if any demand. A slight enquiry for *T-Cloth* has been made, but there are no stocks on hand. *Turkey Reds* are in less request than at the date of our last report, and *Velvets* are slightly better and enquired for at low prices. In no other goods is any special observation called for.

Yarns.—Business has been on a slender scale in Nos. 16 to 24 and Nos. 28 to 32, and at rates which exhibit a weak market.

Woollen Mixtures.—Business in woollens is stagnant as usual at this time of the year, the best qualities of Black Italian Cloth and of Coloured Orleans alone enjoying a certain demand. *Mousselines de laine*: Fresh supplies coming forward, and the demand being slack stocks accumulate, and prices, especially for plain sorts, are weak.

Iron and Metals.—The market for these goods continues exceedingly depressed. In the absence of business prices have still further given way and may be quoted as below.

Sugar.—Our sugar market has shown little animation during the past week. Stocks are excessive, and dealers being well supplied, our quotations are barely maintained.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.		WOOLLENS.—Continued.	
Grey Shirtings:—		Sateens (Cotton) ..	00.12 to 00.13
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.03 to \$2.10	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	6.00 to 7.25
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.30 to 2.40	Mousselines de laine, (plain) 30 to 31 in. pryd.	0.15 to 0.19
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.35 to 2.55	ditto (printed) ...	0.26 to 0.35
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	2.85 to 2.95	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in. "	neglected.
White Shirtings:—		ditto Union 54 in to 56 in. "	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.50 to 2.60	Blankets ... limited enquiry per lb.	
64 to 72 " ditto... " "	2.70 to 2.95		
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " "	1.50 to 1.60		
7 " " " " " "	1.90 to 2.00		
Drills, English—15 lbs. " " "	3.30 to 3.52½		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) ... " "			
Ohintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.45 to 2.25		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ 3 lb. per lb.	0.87 to 0.97½		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. nominal	7.75 to 9.00		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... per pce.	0.95 to 1.00		
Taffelclases single weft 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.70		
ditto (double weft) " "	2.70 to 2.95		
Cotton Yarns.			
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul.	\$37.00 to 39.00		
" 28 to 32 ... " "	37.50 to 39.00		
" 38 to 42 ... small stock nom. "	42.00 to 44.00		
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.			
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. Ass'd. per pce.	17.50 to 18.50		
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	14.00 to 16.00		
Figured Orleans ditto ... "	4.00 to 5.00		
Plain Orleans 41 yds. 32 in. ditto "	5.90 to 8.00		
Italian Cloth 30 yards 31 inches per yd.	0.25 to 0.26		
		Metals and Sundries.	
		Iron flat and round ... per pce.	3.75 to 4.50
		" nail rod ... " "	3.80 to 4.60
		" hoop ... nominal. "	4.50 nominal
		" sheet... " "	
		" wire ... " "	8.00 to 9.00
		" pig ... " "	
		Lead ... " "	Nominal.
		Tin Plates... per box.	8.70 to 8.90
		SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... per picul.	3.75 to 3.95
		in Basket ... nom....	3.70 to 3.75
		China No. 1 Ping fan "	8.40 to 8.60
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.70 to 8.00
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	6.80 to 7.30
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	6.20 to 6.50
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw "	5.70 to 6.00
		do. No. 6 E-pak "	5.00 to 5.30
		Swatow... " "	3.50 to 3.60
		Daitoong ... " "	3.50 to 3.60
		Sugar Candy... " "	10.00 to 11.25
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ...	15.00 to 15.00
		Rice ... " "	3.06

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

Silk.—The numerous telegrams received in the course of last week leave now no doubt on the ultimate result of the European crop. It is reported to be from 30 to 50 per cent in excess of that of last year. The cost of the new Raw Silk is calculated to be francs 70 in France and 65 in Lombardy, the parity of which values is, at 5.55 \$650 and \$600.

It will probably take a long time for the Japanese fully to realize the change in prices which increased production in Europe and in China foreshadows. However, a glance at the following quotations will show that some of them are willing to clear off their old stocks at from \$75 to \$100 under previously quoted prices.

Since the 5th instant arrivals have been next to nothing; settlements amount to about 50 bales of Hanks and Oshiu, and the stock is reduced to 500 bales, much of which is unfit for export.

None but satisfactory news reaches us from the Interior in reference to the Silk crop. The first bales of new Hanks are expected in two or three weeks.

Tea.—A very extensive business has been done since the departure of last American mail, settlements for the period to date amounting to 10,500 piculs, and, notwithstanding that arrivals have been on a liberal scale, stocks remain in moderate comprehension.

Prices are fully supported and taking into account the extensive purchases (which now amount to nearly 24,000 piculs), since the opening of the season on the 1st ultimo, must be considered far too high for safe operations, taking the tenor of latest telegraphic advices from New York, which are certainly not encouraging.

To-day's rates are as under, tens below "Fine" grade being relatively dear and of poor quality.

The present steamer, the *China*, will take about 300,000 lbs. for all destinations. The *Granada* and *Vasco de Gama*, which will, we understand, have nearly simultaneous despatch, will have, between them, rather over one-and-a-quarter million pounds, and by the *Altona*, to leave here early in July, we may look forward to report an export, from Yokohama alone, of some three to three-and-a-quarter million pounds New Crop teas.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.			PRICES.		LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6 mos. at 4s. 4½d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.55 @ 6 mos.
Silk:—			per picul			
HANKS.	{ Maibashi and Shinshiu }	Extra ...	None	"		
		Best ...	"	"		
		Good ...	"	"		
		Medium ...	\$450.00 to \$480.00	"	18s. 4d. to 19s. 1d.	frs. 50 to frs. 53
		Inferior ...	\$400.00 to \$430.00	"	16s. 2d. to 17s. 3d.	frs. 45 to frs. 47
OSHIO	Extra ...	None	"			
"	Best ...	"	"			
"	Good ...	\$450.00 to \$500.00	"	18s. 0d. to 19s. 10d.	frs. 50 to frs. 55	
"	Medium ...					
"	Inferior ...					
HAMATSKI	Medium ...					
SODAI	Medium ...					
ETCHESSEN	Medium ...					
Tea:—						
Common	...			}		
Good Common	...					
Medium	...	\$35 00 to 37 00	"			
Good Medium	...	\$38 00 to 40 00	"			
Fine	...	\$41 00 to 43 00	"			
Finest	...	\$48 00 to 49 00	"			
Choice	...	\$50 00 to 53 00	"			
Choicest	"					
Sundries:—						
Mushrooms	...	\$36 00 to 44 00	"			
Isinglass	...	\$25 00 to 45 00	"			
Sharks' Fins	...	\$24 00 to 42 00	"			
White Wax	...	\$14 00 to 16 00	"			
Bees Do.	...	\$40 00 to 47 00	"			
Cuttle fish	...	\$11 00 to 12 00	"			
Dried Shrimps	...	\$14 00 to 16 00	"			
Seaweed	...	\$ 1 10 to 2 80	"			
Gallnut	...	\$12 00 to 13 00	"			
Tobacco	...	\$ 6 50 to 12 00	"			
Sulphur	...	\$ 2 20 to 3 20	"			
Wheat	...	\$ 1 20 to 1 60	"			
Shellfish	...	\$16 00 to 38 00	"			
Camphor	...	\$15 00 to 16 50	"			
Bêche de Mer	...	\$19 00 to 62 00	"			
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	...	\$ 3 50 to 5 50	"			
100 to 200 "	...	\$ 2 20 to 3 20	"			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have steadily declined during the week, notwithstanding that a fair amount of private paper has been offering in proportion to the demand for Bank Bills. Native exchange is also very weak and unsaleable at quotations which are merely nominal.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' Sight.....	4s. 4d.
" " Bank Bills on demand	4s. 3d.
" " Credits.....	4s. 4½d.
" Paris, Bank Bills.....	5.45
" " Private.....	5.50
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand.....	72½
" Private Bills 10 days sight	73½ nom.

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand ½ per cent. prem.	
" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½ per cent. discount.	
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 102½ to 103	
30 days' sight Private....	103½
" New York Bank Bills on demand...	103
30d. s. Private.....	103½
Gold Yen.....	420
Kineats	420½

INSURANCE.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

L O N D O N

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000

Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.

LIFE PREMIUMS for JAPAN at Special Rates.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 15, 1874.

d. tf. o. 3ms.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,

Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874.

tf.

INSURANCE.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.

C A P I T A L

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class" :—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,
And 10, Cornhill, London.

7, Water Street, Liverpool.

4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.

23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, September 8, 1872.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian
Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,
to the extent of \$45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 27, 1874.

6ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq.	J. F. CORDES, Esq.
E. R. BELILION, Esq.	W. LEMANN, Esq.
A. F. HEARD, Esq.	THOMAS PYKE, Esq.
	S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOI.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....	3 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 "	4 per cent. " "
" 12 "	5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH.

THE MOST DELICIOUS AND CHEAPEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD.



And has a larger Sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate." Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.



For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c. it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day. Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S., &c. the *Lancet*, the *Fool Journal*, *Medical Press*, *Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

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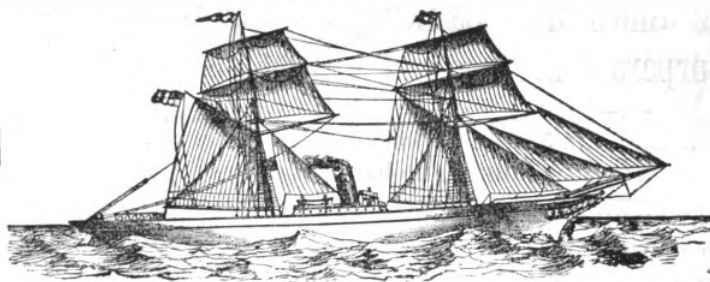
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